An example of a preferred variant is a T-cell epitope having a sequence homology to AQIFNKPYW (SEQ ID NO: 1) or AGVDNRECI (SEQ ID NO: 2) of at least approx. 65%, preferably at least approx. 75% and in particular at least approx. 85% at the amino acid level. Other preferred variants are also T-cell epitopes which are structurally homologous to AQIFNKPYW (SEQ ID NO: 1) or AGVDNRECI (SEQ ID NO: 2). Such epitopes may be found by generating specific T cells against the T-cell epitopes AQIFNKPYW (SEQ ID NO: 1), AGVDNRECI (SEQ ID NO: 2) (DeBruijn M.L. et al. (1991) Eur. J. Immunol. 21, 2963-70; and DeBruijn M.L. (1992) Eur. J. Immunol. 22, 3013-20) and assaying, for example, synthetically produced peptides of choice for recognition by the peptide-specific T cells (see examples). The T-cell epitopes in particular mean cytotoxic T-cell epitopes. However, noncytotoxic T cells are also known which can likewise recognize MHC I molecules so that the present invention also includes noncytotoxic T-cell epitopes as variant.

Replace the first full paragraph on page 6 with the following paragraph re-written in clean form:

Another embodiment of the present invention is a T-cell epitope which is part of a compound, the compound not being a naturally occurring L1 protein of a papillomavirus and not being an exclusively N-terminal or exclusively C-terminal deletion mutant of a naturally occurring L1 protein of a papillomavirus. In a particular embodiment, a T-cell epitope having an amino acid sequence AQIFNKPYW (SEQ ID NO: 1), AGVDNRECI (SEQ ID NO: 2), and/or a functionally active variant may be contained in an L1 protein of a different papillomavirus or in a chimeric L1 protein, for example an HPV18L1E7 fusion protein. Such a compound of the invention may have the ability to form CVLPs.

Replace the second full paragraph on page 26 with the following paragraph re-written in clean form:

AM peptide means amino acids 366 to 374 of influenza nucleoprotein, sequence: ASNENMETM (see Townsend A.R. et al. (1986) Cell 44, 959-68) (SEQ ID NO: 3).

Replace the second paragraph on page 30 with the following paragraph re-written in clean form:

Said three T-cell lines were then assayed in a cytotoxicity assay according to any of the preceding examples for their capability of lysing C3 cells, B6 cells, RMA-S cells and also RMA-S cells which had been loaded beforehand with various L1 peptides (L1-1 to L1-15; concentration in each case 50 μM). Fig. 5 shows that T-cell lines 7A and 11C are able to lyse very efficiently L1-14-loaded RMA-S cells. Thus, said T-cell lines are specific for peptide L1-14 which is L1 peptide 330-338 ($L1_{330-338}$). The other assayed